

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1897.

No. 56.

JEWELLERY...

We have a beautiful assortment of new goods in STERLING SILVER Hair Brushes, Mirrors, Perfume Bottles, Puff Boxes, Ink Bottles, Tea Caddies, and numerous other things. The first of this year's designs, and at this year's prices. They are lower than ever before.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co., 47 Government St.

Politics and Veracity

Have the same number of letters, but that is about all they have in common; there the resemblance ends. The following statements are carried out in detail, and we invite inspection.

- 3 pieces only, 42-in. Cycle Suits—the rage in the east..... 35
- 20 dozen Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs—fancy edges, 2 for..... 25
- 25 doz. Super Irish Linen Handkerchiefs—embroidered, each..... 25
- Balance Silk Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 2 for..... 25
- Diamond Jubilee Souvenirs..... 50
- 50 box a New Style Ladies Ties, 10c. to..... 25
- 10 dozen New Parasols, start at..... 75
- 200 pieces New Laces, dozen yards..... 25
- B. & A. Knitting Silk Spools, any color..... 05
- dozen Fast Black Cotton Hose (ladies), 2 pairs..... 25

Free Car Fare With Every Dollar Purchase.

THE WESTSIDE, J. Hutchison & Co.

BICYCLES

...RAMBLER and
...IDEAL WHEELS

Are fitted with the celebrated "G. & J." Tire—the best you can get.

WEILER BROS., Agents

For the Rambler and Ideal. We have also some fine little JUVENILE BICYCLES.

.... FOR

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Wharf St.

- - Two Expressions - -

Often Used by Ladies and Gentlemen

"THAT'S A NICE FITTING SUIT" WHERE DID YOU GET IT MADE? WHY, AT.....

WILLIAM STEWART'S,

THE MERCHANT AND LADIES' TAILOR, 47 FORT STREET, THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY FOR STYLISH GARMENTS.

Trout Fishing Has Begun

If you want the best tackle, see our SCOTCH FLIES, GUT CAST, RODS, REELS, LINES. They are of the best make, and are all fresh and new.

At FOX'S, 78 Government St.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post 1 1/2 miles from the head of Long-borough Inlet, situate on Fraser Bay; thence west 40 chains; thence north 50 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south to shore line; thence following shore line in a southerly direction to main shore of Long-borough, and containing 300 acres, more or less.

M. KING, apd

The Victoria Metallurgical Works

with which is incorporated

The Victoria Assay Office,

43 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Ores tested in small quantities and in bulk by any known process. Mill tests up to 20 tons.

PRICES FOR ASSAYING:

Gold..... \$1.00

Silver..... 1.00

Lead..... 1.00

Copper..... 1.00

Gold and Silver..... 1.00

Silver and Lead..... 1.00

Gold, Silver and Copper..... 3.00

For prices on other Metals, mill tests, etc., apply to

W. J. R. COWELL, B.A., F.G.S., M.E.

WAKE UP!

Few Eye-Openers

Men's Ox Bloods \$3.00

Ladies' Dong. Button \$2.00

Boys' Tan Bals. \$1.75

These are rattling good Shoes.

JAS. MAYNARD,

119 Douglas St., opposite City Hall.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A saleswoman at the White House at once.

TENDERS are invited by the undersigned, who will furnish particulars, for repairing fences and ground stand at Caledonia park. Tenders must be in by 5th inst. J. R. Carmichael, 39 Langley street.

GASOLINE ENGINE FOR SALE—Suitable for light work of any kind, or boat; in perfect order. Apply P. O. Box 112.

TO LET—6-roomed house, with modern improvements; \$10 per month. 135 Chatham street.

LOST—Pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, on Equilmalt road. Reward for finder at this office.

RELIABLE PUSHING AGENT WANTED. Big commission. Home Journal Publishing Co., Globe Building, Toronto.

FURNISHED front bay window rooms for housekeeping, with private kitchen at Elsmere House, 101 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra street.

TENNIS GOODS—Wright & Dixon, at John Barnsley & Co.'s 119 Johnson street.

TO LET—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, from 1st June. Apply R. Porter & Sons, Douglas street.

GOOD BOARD AND ROOM for young man can be had at 157 Johnson street.

LOST—Lady's gold curb chain bracelet. Suitable reward by leaving same at the Times office.

GRAND BALL—Under new management, at the Four-Mile House, May 7th; good attendance; a welcome to all. G. Mackay.

NOTICE—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my son, Wm. J. Maynard, Geo. H. Maynard, 85 Douglas street.

FOUND—You don't have to pay credit prices to have your boots and shoes repaired at G. Nangle's repairing depot, 59 Fort St.; price boot and shoemaker; 11 years foreman to H. Mansell. Men's shoes from 90c., ladies' from 40c., misses, from 30c., children's, 25c. Remember the number, 59 Fort street.

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal per ton of 2000 lbs., delivered to any part of the city. Battery & Hill, 100 Government street, 25 Store street.

WANTED, BOTTLES—Good prices paid for pickle, sauce, catsup, brandy and whiskey bottles, at Pacific Sauce and Vinegar Works, 66 and 68 Blanchard st.

COAL—\$5 per ton, delivered; weight guaranteed. Mun. Holland & Co., 265, Broad street.

SALESMEN WANTED in every district to handle reliable goods; new season's samples free; salary from the start. For particulars write Luke Bros. Co., Montreal.

AGENTS for our new marvelous transforming sign; nothing like it; pays big money; suitable to all merchants. Address Specialty Co., 24 Adelaide street, east, Toronto.

NEW WALL PAPER just arrived at Melior's, Fort street, above Douglas.

PURE MIXED PAINTS \$1.50 per imperial gallon at Melior's, Fort street, above Douglas.

CHILDREN'S OPERETTA "LILY BELL"

In aid of the Victoria poor, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 11 and 12, at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents; children half price; reserved seats 25 cents extra, to be procured only at Captain Warren's office, Tremont avenue. Tickets at Messrs. Hibben or Wall's stores.

FOR THE NORTH

THE STEAMER

"Barbara Boscowitz"

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails for Nanaimo and Way Ports, via Vancouver, leaves

FRIDAY, MAY 7th,

At 7 o'clock p.m., from Porter's wharf. For freight or passage apply to

CAPT. J. D. WARREN, Manager, 6 Tremont Ave.

TO-MORROW NIGHT

... GRAND ...

CHARITY CONCERT

In Aid of the British Columbia Benevolent Society,

Farmer's Grand Festival Mass

and other music.

Chorus of 40. Orchestra of 20.

* Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. Tickets at Lombard's, Waitt's, Hibben's and Jamieson's.

..EVENT EXTRAORDINARY..

GRAND RUSSIAN SOIREE

..IN..

A. O. U. W. HALL, Saturday Evening, May 8th,

AT 8:15 SHARP.

For the benefit of the Protestant Orphans' Home, by the eminent Russian Traveller,

DR. GREGORY DE KANNET

In his latest famous entertainment,

"JEWEL BOX OF RUSSIA,"

Most admirably illustrated by 100 Magnificent Stereo-Electrical Tableaux and

MAGNISCOPIC ANIMATED PICTURES.

ALL PARIS IS GRIEF-STRICKEN

Terrible Disaster in a Crowded Bazaar—Fire and Panic Causes Many Deaths.

Over One Hundred Corpses Already Recovered—The Wounded Numbers 180.

A Calamity Almost Equal in Magnitude to the Memorable Fire at Opera Comique.

Paris, May 4.—Fire broke out at 4 p.m. in a crowded charitable bazaar in the Rue Jean Goujon at which the Duchesse D'Uzes and other well known patronesses were present. Many people were burned to death. There was a terrible panic during which a number of people were injured. Thirty bodies have been recovered and thirty-five injured people are being cared for by physicians. Many more are reported missing.

The building in which the fire broke out was a temporary structure of wood. The flames were first discovered above the stalls occupied by the Duchesse D'Uzes while the place was densely crowded. The bazaar is an annual function presided over by leaders of Parisian society. There was a wild rush for the exits and older persons were borne down and trampled upon. The inflammable nature of the building and contents caused the flames to spread with great rapidity and in a short time the bazaar was a mass of flames. The bodies of thirty victims of the conflagration, mostly women, were recovered and laid out on the sidewalks, where the corpses formed a very ghastly spectacle. Many people are still missing; it is feared all are buried in the ruins.

Later—the managers of the bazaar had arranged the stalls so as to represent a street in old Paris, and it was opened yesterday, an event that was greatly looked forward to.

The stalls were presided over by the most prominent society women of Paris. It is impossible as yet to identify the victims.

The number of injured is much greater than at first estimated. One hundred and fifty injured persons have been conveyed to the hospitals, but many of the critical cases have been transported to the Hospital Beaujon. A policeman who was on duty at the doors of the bazaar says that from 1500 to 1800 people were in the building when the fire broke out. The bazaar was one hundred yards long by sixty yards wide and constructed almost entirely of wood. Enormous crowds of people gathered around the scene of the fire. Twenty corpses and a number of the most seriously injured are now laid out on the right wing of the Palais de l'Industrie.

Further details just obtained show that before the firemen had time to arrive the roof of the bazaar crashed in, burying numbers of those who had been unable to escape from the building.

Very soon after the alarm was given assistance was hurried to the burning bazaar and effective help was rapidly organized. The police officers strove energetically to release the victims in the building, but the door was jammed with struggling women, terror-stricken. Although the alarm was sent out with reasonable promptitude the whole wooden structure was blazing before the firemen could approach the bazaar, and when they were within a short distance of it the roof and almost the whole building collapsed almost immediately, falling upon the unfortunate people. The police officials this evening say they believe it to be certain that the number of deaths will exceed one hundred, recalling the terrible fire of the Opera Comique.

Paris, May 5.—The wounded are now known to number at least 180. Mme. Flores, wife of the Spanish consul, expired at the Hospital Beaujon, where there are several others of the injured.

It is reported that Mlle. Lucie Eyre, who left the Ellysées for the bazaar had perished. M. Moncaux drove up in great haste to inquire concerning her, and was immediately followed by Mme. Eyre, pale with terror and excitement, who was reassured by learning that his daughter was not dead, having been delayed on the way.

Many Americans, English and other foreigners were among the shareholders, but it is impossible as yet to ascertain the names of all the victims.

It is stated there are 116 corpses now in the Palais de l'Industrie.

Mlle. de Laigle was rescued by a fireman at the moment she had given herself up as lost. All her friends had fallen around her, and she was on her knees awaiting her death. It was only when a fireman caught her up and succeeded in extricating her alive, although frightfully burned. Several Sisters of Charity are known to be among the dead and injured.

Eye witnesses describe the scenes in terms most horrible. Women nearly naked, covered with blood from burns and bruises, escaped from the furnace of death screaming. As they ran through the streets, remnants of their clothing burning, others struck at them, tearing off the flaming garments.

One witness says: "Lying writhing on the ground were two women. We started toward them, but as we neared the places pieces of burning debris fell in showers upon our heads and we were forced to abandon the victims, who were burned to death before our eyes."

Later—the terrible fire in the Grand Bazaar de Charite is now believed to have caused a loss of over 200 lives.

One hundred and eleven corpses have been recovered, together with twelve portions of bodies whose identity may never be established.

Since 5 o'clock this morning crowds of people have been flocking to the Palais de l'Industrie, where many bodies and a large number of the injured were taken. At 6 o'clock a detachment of gendarmes relieved a detachment of infantry which had been on duty all night about the scene of the catastrophe.

Search for the dead continues in the ruins. Quantities of coins, watches, rings and bracelets have been picked up from the charred mass of burned wood and mud forming the foundation.

At 8 o'clock there was a movement towards the corner of the ruins and another body was dragged out from the debris by which it had been covered. It was little more than a black trunk, headless and limbless. As soon as the bodies are claimed by the anxious relatives and others who are searching for the missing, they are placed in carriages held in waiting and taken away.

In the courtyard of the hospital President Faure met the surgeons attending the injured and thanked them for their devotion.

The wife of the Spanish consul expired just as the president reached the bedside.

There is a meeting of the cabinet as a result of the fire.

Many tales of despair are told. Mme. Feuard was saved by her husband, who, as soon as he placed her in safety, dashed back in the burning building in order to save his daughter. He had clasped the girl in his arms when he was caught in the flames, and the father and daughter perished before the eyes of the agonized mother.

Baron de Mackay had a similar experience. Seven times he entered the flaming building to save his sister, and each time she told him to save another. His sister fell before his eyes later when strength was no longer left her.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

High Water Excitement Over Indian Office Employees to Be Dismissed.

Winnipeg, May 5.—The agent of the Manitoba Fire Insurance Company was fined \$40 by the police magistrate at Calgary for taking fire insurance risks for his company without the company having taken out a license under the Dominion act.

A man named Duncan fell from a third story window in the Confederation Life block to-day and was badly injured. The high water excitement, as far as the season of 1897 is concerned, is over, and Winnipeg has escaped without the slightest loss.

Employees of the Indian office at Regina have, with three exceptions, received notice that their services will not be required after June 30th.

Winnipeg Catholics are preparing to receive Mr. Merri Del Val.

The Commercial printing office, owned by Messrs. Steen & Buchanan, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,000. The building and stock were fully insured.

The steamships Arendia and Scotia, having on board a large party of Galicians, have reached Montreal and Quebec, and their passengers are now en route west on two special trains. The first train, having 500 passengers, left Montreal on Sunday, and the second will have 650 passengers.

MERCHANTS' SHIPPING BILL.

Read a Second Time—To Guard Against Insufficient Crews.

London, May 5.—In the house of commons the merchants' shipping bill was read a second time. The object of the measure is to guard against insufficient crews as well as unseaworthiness. As framed it was designed to apply to British ships only. The president of the board of trade, Mr. Ritchie, in moving the second reading, announced that the government had decided to make it apply also to foreign vessels entering British ports. He said he did not believe this could give a reasonable ground for complaint to any foreign government, as the board of trade would enforce the measure with the least friction and greatest consideration. Mr. Bryce, Radical member for South Aberdeen, acquiesced in the extension of the application to foreign shipping.

CHANGED HIS TUNE.

Warships at Delagoa Bay Have Soothing Influence on Kruger.

Pretoria, May 5.—On the opening of the road President Kruger, in a speech prepared evidently with great care, asked the road, as a token of sympathy with Queen Victoria and appreciation of her long and glorious reign, to declare June 22 an official holiday in the Transvaal. He said that, in spite of unfavorable influences, the South African republic continued to enjoy friendly relations with all foreign powers.

THE LATEST AND BEST CIGARETTE

..High Life..

...AT...

H. SALMON'S

FROM THE CAPITAL

Capt. Yates Interviews the Government re Line to South America.

Sir Charles Tupper Wants Information About Some Appointments He Made.

Ottawa, May 5.—William Galbraith, appointed guardian for the fisheries of the northern waters, has no jurisdiction whatever on the Fraser.

Hon. Mr. Sifton stated in the house today to Mr. McInnes that three tenders were received for the exclusive right of dredging for gold in the bed of Stewart river and tributaries of the Yukon, at a royalty of 25 cents an ounce.

Hon. Mr. Mclachlan has arranged for sending mail to the Yukon country on the 14th inst. from Victoria, B.C. An officer of the interior department will take charge of it. He will take letters only.

Oilmen are here in full force protesting against the abolition of restrictions for carrying oil in tank vessels. They are willing to accept a reduced duty on oil. Nearly every industry which has been affected by the new tariff is asking for protection. Mining machinery men say they cannot exist after being placed on the free list.

Captain Yates, of Victoria, accompanied by the British Columbia members, had an interview with Sir Richard Cartwright yesterday to urge a subsidy for the line of steamers from Victoria to South American ports. Sir Richard said the intention of the government was very shortly to send a commissioner to South America, and on his report the government might decide to establish direct steamship communication.

In the house Sir Charles Tupper said that although Lord Aberdeen had ratified a large number of appointments made by the late government immediately before its retirement, Premier Laurier had not carried them out. The Premier replied that he is still considering them.

The detachment of the Northwest Mounted Police to be sent to participate in the Queen's Jubilee demonstration will be in command of Superintendent Perry of Regina.

WAR NOTES.

The Turks Marching on Karditza—The Greek Force in Crete.

Athens, May 5.—Crown Prince Constantine telegraphs that two Turkish regiments are marching on Karditza, and that the Greek commander there has asked for reinforcements.

The government of Greece is negotiating with the admirals in command of the fleets of the foreign powers in Crete waters for permission to send a Greek warship to the island of Crete to bring off Col. Vassos and other Greek officers who have been recalled.

Volos, May 5.—The Turkish forces made a fierce attack to-day on the Greek troops at Velestino. The Turks were repulsed with heavy losses on both sides. Fighting is proceeding between the opposing armies at two other points.

SOME RUMORED CHANGES

Proposed Extension of the Western Division of the C.P.R.

Montreal, May 5.—The report that the C.P.R. contemplates a change of superintendents in the west lacks official confirmation here, although reporters have been given to understand that an announcement will be made almost immediately. The change, which is believed will be made, is an extension of the western division, further west, perhaps to the Pacific coast with Superintendent Whyte, of Winnipeg, in charge. However, the manner of change is a matter of speculation, and nothing more definite will be known until the head office makes an announcement. Superintendent Whyte, of Winnipeg, has been in Montreal within the past few days.

Cable News.

Paris, May 4.—Henri Louis Toulain, senator from the Seine district, once termed by himself, "The grave digger of the senate," on account of his advocacy of the suppression of the upper chamber, is dead.

PERSONAL

J. McKinnon, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Dominion.

A. Ewen, the canner, is over from the Maritimes.

Shirwood Gillespie, of Seattle, is at the Oriole.

A. C. Wells, reeve of Chilliwack, is at the Oriole.

Wm. Gidley, of the Cyprian mill, is at the Oriole.

H. J. Lipsett, of Dunsmuir, is a guest at the Oriole.

Dr. Ryan, of Portage La Prairie, is at the Dominion.

F. W. Chubb, of Portland, is a guest at the New England.

J. W. Haskins and wife, of Vancouver, are guests at the Oriole.

Percy F. Jaynes, of Cowichan Lake, registered at the Oriole yesterday.

Jas. A. McDonnell and C. M. Arnold, of Kaslo, are registered at the Oriole.

Mrs. E. Binnett and Miss Delahoussaye are over from Port Townsend on a visit.

C. S. V. Branch, A. R. Black and Wm. T. Stein, of Vancouver, are at the Oriole.

Geo. H. McKinnon, secretary of the Canadian Club, is at the Oriole.

Alfred J. Jones and wife left today by the Great Northern for the Georgia coast, out to their relatives.

H. I. Ross and wife, returning from California, left last evening for the Great Northern for the coast.

THE MINERAL ACT

Several Amendments Again Inserted in the Bill Relating to the Mining Act.

The Bill Relating to Grading of Lumber for Export Passes Second Reading.

Tuesday, May 4th, 1897. The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock, prayers by Rev. Canon Beards.

Mr. Braden rose to a question of privilege and stated that his remarks on the Alien Labor Clause had not been correctly reported by the Colonist. He would support an amendment if there was no Chinamen in the province.

A telegram from the Rosland Stock Exchange and addressed to the Speaker was then read. It protested against the alien clause.

Mr. Kelle suggested that a number of strings were being pulled to get the telegrams.

Mr. Braden wondered why the telegrams were not sent to the members for the districts.

Mr. Rogers moved: "That whereas in the country lying to the north of British Columbia, more particularly the Yukon country, there are wide areas which contain rich quartz ledges and placer diggings, and are attracting a large mining population, with prospects of becoming thickly settled and establishing an extensive import trade; And whereas already there is an important and growing trade between this province and the country to the north; And whereas the carrying of goods into the said country by the present routes it is necessary to pass through the United States Territories of Alaska, and as much delay and irritation are caused on account of customs restrictions imposed under the United States regulations, in some instances duty being collected on goods during transit through said territory; Therefore, be it resolved, that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he may urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of arriving at an arrangement with the government of the United States, in order that the transit of goods from Canada through the territory of Alaska to the Yukon country may be facilitated."

The resolution passed. The house went into committee with Dr. Walkem in the chair to consider the companies bill. The different clauses were rapidly read and passed. Mr. Graham moved to amend the scale of fees by making the fees for small capital less and for large capital more. The committee decided, however, to allow the fees to remain unaltered. After the schedules were passed the committee rose and reported progress.

The Cassiar Central railway bill was read a third time and finally passed. The house went into committee with Mr. Ribbet in the chair on the Dyking bill. The committee rose and reported.

"An act to make further provision respecting the territorial division of British Columbia for judicial and other purposes" was read a first time on motion of Hon. Mr. Eberts.

Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced an act to amend the Land Act.

Hon. Mr. Turner informed Mr. Semlin that the Sayward mill matter was still in abeyance.

The Speaker saw 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION

The Speaker resumed the chair at 8:15 p.m.

The Beaudry Water & Light Co.'s bill and the Kootenay Electric Co.'s bill were read a third time.

DYKING BILL.

The dyking bill was further considered in committee. Hon. Mr. Turner moved the following new section: "The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall by order-in-council determine the annual rate sufficient to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the debentures, and shall also from time to time describe the manner in which the fund may be invested." The clause was adopted. Hon. Mr. Turner moved another clause to the effect that the rates levied not being paid into the treasury in time to pay interest and sinking fund, the necessary amount may be advanced from the revenue of the province. This was also agreed to.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

COMPANIES CLAUSES.

The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act was further considered in committee with Mr. Smith in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Farmers' Institutes bill was further considered in committee with Mr. Ribbet in the chair. Mr. Kennedy moved: "That all elections shall be by ballot, and each member shall be entitled to one vote only." This was carried.

Mr. Sward moved to add to section 4 a clause to provide for the dissemination of information regarding agriculture. This was agreed to.

Mr. Smith moved the following new clause: "No Chinese or Japanese person shall be employed by a member of a Farmers' Institute formed under the provisions of this act, not in the construction, operation and maintenance of any undertaking hereby authorized, under a penalty of five dollars per day for each and every Chinese or Japanese person employed in contravention of this section, to be recovered upon complaint of any person under the provisions of the Summary Convictions Act, 1889, and amending acts."

Mr. Smith said it was deemed necessary to exclude Chinese and Japanese from all works, and to be consistent they should be excluded from working on the farm.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the insertion of the clause would kill the bill. Mr. Graham agreed with this view. Mr. Smith said there were a number of honorable members who were quite willing to insert anti-Chinese clauses in bill relating in every industry, excepting those which they are themselves connected.

Dr. Walkem said members should be consistent and vote for Chinese exclusion for all industries.

Mr. Kidd did not think much of the

motives which actuated Mr. Smith in bringing in the clause. He only wanted to test the consistency of the members. Mr. Kidd said he would vote for the anti-Chinese clause.

Major Muttar said the clause would not prevent farmers from employing Chinese. It would only prevent them from employing Chinese for mining purposes.

The clause at first was declared carried, but on a second vote it was declared lost on a vote of 13 to 12. The bill was then reported complete with amendments.

Dr. Walkem gave notice that he will introduce the same amendment on report.

SOUTH KOOTENAY.

The South Kootenay Water Power Co.'s bill and the Okanagan Water Power Co.'s bill were reported complete with amendments.

GAME BILL.

The game bill coming up for report, Mr. Rogers moved a clause allowing those having deerkins to export the same.

Mr. Colton said that was an old scheme. Merchants and others buy up skins for a paltry consideration and then they get a friendly member to introduce such a clause as Mr. Rogers'. It was simply making a farce of legislation and was making a tool of the legislature to further the ends of those who secured skins for almost nothing.

Hon. Mr. Eberts stated there was much to be said for such a clause. The law at present was being avoided, and it was a difficult matter to enforce the law. It would be a wise provision to allow the exportation of skins for a short time.

Mr. Smith was opposed to the clause. It was introduced simply to give an unfair advantage to those buying who secured skins for almost nothing.

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Mr. Booth was also opposed Mr. Rogers' motion.

The motion was defeated and the report was adopted. The bill was read a third time.

TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The house went into committee with Mr. Macpherson in the chair to further consider the trustees and executors bill. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

MINERAL ACT.

The mineral act coming up for report, Hon. Mr. Baker moved: "Rock in place shall be deemed to mean and include minerals, not necessarily in a vein or lode, that is, when discovered in the same place or position in which it was originally formed or deposited, as distinguished from loose fragmentary or broken rock or float which, by decomposition or erosion of the rocks, is formed in wash, loose earth, gravel or sand."

Hon. Mr. Baker said he had shown the clause to the chief justice and that he had fully approved of it. The clause was adopted. The following was also added: "Valuable deposits of mineral shall be deemed to mean and include mineral in place in appreciable quantity, having a present or prospective value sufficient to justify exploration."

The following changes were made on motion of Hon. Col. Baker: "Section 143 of the Mineral Act, 1896, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section: (a) The gold commissioner or person authorized by him as aforesaid shall be governed by the provisions of the Official Administrators Act and amending acts, and any rules and regulations thereunder, Sections 5, 6, 13, 18, 22, 27, 28, 29 of the Mineral Act, being chapter 92 of the Consolidated Acts, 1888, are hereby repealed. The schedule of fees to the Mineral Act, 1896, is hereby amended by striking out the word 'scale' in the caption thereof and inserting the word 'schedule' and by striking out the first line thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'For every free miner's certificate issued to an individual, \$5; for every free miner's certificate issued to a joint stock company, (a) having a nominal capital of \$100,000 or less, \$50; (b) having a nominal capital exceeding \$100,000, \$100.'"

Mr. Braden moved the following in lieu of section 12: "12. Every free miner shall, during the continuance of his certificate, but not longer, have the right to enter, locate, prospect, and mine upon any waste lands of the crown for all minerals other than coal, and upon all lands whereon the crown and its licensees shall have the right to so enter upon, prospect, and mine all minerals other than coal, or to enter, locate, prospect and mine gold and silver only, excepting out of all the above described lands any land occupied by any building, and any land falling within the curtilage of any dwelling house, and any orchard, and any land for the time being actually under cultivation, and any land lawfully occupied for mining purposes, other than placer mining, and also Indian reservations or naval reservations. Provided that where any hydraulic mining works, established in accordance with the Placer Mining Act, 1891, have been in operation, the land which may have been uncovered by the operation of such works shall not be located or mined upon by any free miner other than the person or persons carrying on such hydraulic works for a space of six months next after the same shall have been uncovered. Provided that in the event of such party being made upon lands already lawfully occupied for other than mining purposes, and not being a portion of lands granted to and held by or for a railway company under any railway subsidy act heretofore or to be hereafter passed, such free miner shall give adequate security to the satisfaction of the gold commissioner or mining recorder for any loss or damages which may be caused by such entry if requested by the owner or owners of such land, and should he refuse to give such security when so requested his right to such claim or mine shall cease or determine. Provided that after such entry he shall make full compensation to the occupant or owner of such lands for any loss or damages which may be caused by reason of such entry; such compensation, in case of dispute, to be determined by the court having jurisdiction in mining disputes, with or without a jury."

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Mr. Braden said that if this was a progressive government they should throw open all Government lands for mining purposes. There were places on the island where claims were taken up and when prospectors went to record the same they were told by the government that the minerals there were reserved.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said the object of the clause was to give miners the right to take from the Columbia & Western and the Nelson & Fort Sheppard companies the base metals granted to them with their lands. It was simply another case of repudiation. Any member capable of concentrating his thoughts on the question would vote against the clause. He wished to say emphatically that the clause would not affect the Island Railway Company.

Mr. Braden explained that the E. & N. railway was never considered by him. Hon. Mr. Pooley replied that there was no other place on the Island where the metals were reserved.

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Mr. Braden's clause was voted down and the report was adopted.

LAND SURVEYORS.

Mr. Helmeke moved the second reading of the act to amend the Provincial Land Surveyors' Act. The principal provision in the new act is, "Provided, also, that it shall not be necessary for any candidate for admission as a provincial land surveyor who may have served regularly, under articles, for a term of two years, with a surveyor in regular practice in any of Her Majesty's dominions other than Canada, or who shall otherwise satisfy the board of examiners that he is qualified to practice as a land surveyor in some part of Her Majesty's dominions other than Canada, to serve the said term of three years under a provincial land surveyor in this province, but he may apply for admission as a provincial land surveyor after practising one year of which six months must have been in the field with a provincial land surveyor of this province, but he shall also produce testimony as to his character for sobriety and probity, and pass an examination as to his knowledge of the provincial system of land surveys."

Mr. Helmeke explained that surveyors of repute did not object to examinations here but did object to having to serve three years under a provincial land surveyor.

Hon. Mr. Martin objected to the bill and moved the six months' hold.

This was voted down and the bill was read a second time.

LUMBER INSPECTION.

Mr. Kithet moved the second reading of the lumber inspection act.

Mr. Semlin pointed out that the bill had not been read a first time. The bill was then referred to the committee of the whole house. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Booth moved the second reading of the municipal elections bill. He said the principal amendment in the bill was one allowing those who resided outside a municipality to have a vote in the municipality providing they had property there. The second reading carried.

The house adjourned at 11:30.

RETURN.

Hon. Mr. Martin presented the return for furnishing hardware for the parliament buildings, such hardware to be procured from the Yale-Towne Manufacturing Co. From this it appears that Messrs. E. G. Prior & Co. were the successful tenderers at \$3826; Messrs. Thomas Dunn & Co. put in a tender at \$3855.67; Messrs. McLennan & McFeeley, \$3908; Messrs. Nicholles & Renout, \$3924.69; W. H. Perry, \$4418.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Braden—On consideration of the rural license bill to move that a man and his wife shall be considered one person and therefore that the names shall only count as one in computing the number of signatures for a license.

By Dr. Walkem—On report of farmers' institute bill, to move that the clause preventing the employment of "Chinese and Japanese persons" by farmers who take advantage of the act be inserted.

By Mr. Adams—To ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the placer mining act, 1891.

The Life of Dr. Chase. As a compiler of Chase's Recipe Book, his name is familiar in every household in the land, while as a physician his works on simple formulas left an imprint of his name that will be handed down from generation to generation.

His last great medicine, in the form of his Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, is having the large public patronage that his Ointment, Pills, and Catarrh Cure are having. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is especially adapted for all Bronchial and Asthmatic troubles.

An elderly friend of the family was calling at the Chamber of Music. Speaking to one of the daughters he asked: "Well, Miss Fannie, what have you done for the good of the church during the penitential season?"

"I've done more than all the rest of the girls put together."

"Why, what have you done?"

"Haven't you heard? Why, I've promised to marry the new rector after Easter."

Keep up hope. There are thousands of cases where recovery from Consumption has been complete. Plenty of fresh air and a well-nourished body will check the progress of the disease. Nutritious foods are well in their way, but the best food of all is Cod-liver Oil. When partly digested, as in Scott's Emulsion, it does not disturb the stomach and the body secures the whole benefit of the amount taken. If you want to read more about it let us send you a book.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, etc. O. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

COAL MINES REGULATIONS.

Correspondence Relating to the Weighing of Coal.

A return of all correspondence relating to the alleged violation of section 16 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act has been presented to the house in compliance with a resolution respecting the matter moved by Dr. Walkem. The correspondence follows:

Provincial Secretary's Office, Victoria, B. C., March, 1897.

Sir, I am directed to forward the enclosed copy of a letter from the Miners' and Mine Laborers' Protective Association, respecting the alleged violation of section 16 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act at the Union mines, and to state that the minister of mines desires that you will investigate the matter and report to him the result of such enquiry.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

(Sd.) A. CAMPBELL REDDIE, D. V. Provincial Secretary.

The Government Inspector of Mines, Nanaimo.

Smith, Secretary Miners' Association, to Col. Baker.

To the Hon. Col. Baker, Minister of Mines.

Dear Sir, The members of the

Just Arrived---High Life Cigarettes at Harry Salmon's.

U. S. TARIFF BILL

Presented in the Senate Yesterday--To Be Considered on the 18th Inst.

The Time for the Bill to Take Effect Is Made July 1st--Germany Is Alarmed.

Washington, D.C., May 4.—Senator Aldrich presented the tariff bill in the senate today, and gave notice that it would be called up Tuesday, the 18th inst. The time for the bill to take effect is made July 1st instead of May 1st, as provided by the house, and the words in the first paragraph "or withdrawn for consumption," are stricken out.

The retroactive clause of the Dingley bill is stricken from the senate bill. The entire house provision relating to reciprocity is stricken out and sections substituted providing that whenever a country shall pay a bounty upon the exportation of any article of merchandise and dutiable under this act, then upon importation of such article into the United States there shall be levied upon it in addition to the duty imposed by this act, a duty equal to the net amount of this bounty, to be ascertained by the secretary of the treasury.

The house provision keeping in force the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is stricken out, the effect being indirectly to abrogate the treaty and impose the same duty on Hawaiian sugars as on sugars from other countries.

The sugar schedule is as follows: Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color tank bottoms, syrups, cane juice and beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses tested by polariscope above 87 and not above 88 degrees, seventy-nine hundredths of one cent per pound for every additional degree shown by polariscope test, two hundredths of one cent per pound and fraction of a degree in proportion.

Sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color and sugar that has gone through the process of refining, one and sixteen hundredths of one cent per pound; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color tank bottoms, syrups, cane juice and beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by polariscope not more than 7 degrees, 75 per cent. ad valorem. Molasses testing above 40 and no more than 55 degrees, four cents a gallon; testing above 55 degrees and not above 70 degrees, eight cents a gallon. Machinery purchased abroad, imported and erected, in any beet sugar factory and actually used in the production of sugar in the United States from beet produced therein within two years from the first day of July, 1897, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

Maple sugar and maple syrup 4 cents a pound; glucose or grape sugar 14 cents per pound; sugar cane in its natural state or unmanufactured, 10 per cent. ad valorem; saccharine, \$1 a pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem. Sugar candy and all confectionery valued at 15 cents a pound or less, four cents a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Duty is levied on tea at the rate of 10 cents a pound until January, 1900, after which it is admitted free of duty.

The following is the provision in regard to hides, transferred from the list: Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, one half cent a pound. Provided, that upon all leather exported made from imported hides, there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides.

The provisions of the house bill on distilled wines is stricken out, and the following substituted: Still wines in casks, if containing 14 per cent. or less absolute alcohol, 3 cents a gallon; if containing more than 14 per cent. absolute alcohol, 50 cents a gallon.

In bottles or jugs, per case of a dozen, containing each not more than a quart and more than a pint, or 24 bottles or jugs containing each not more than a pint, a dollar per case.

Wines, ginger, cordial or vermouth imported, containing not more than 24 per cent. alcohol, shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly.

The percentage of alcohol in wines or fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe.

Lead ore is increased from a cent to one and a half cents per pound.

All coal is made dutiable at 75 cents a ton, with a proviso that the duty shall be 60 cents on coal imported from any country that does not impose a higher rate of duty than those named in this bill.

The senate has increased the internal revenue duty on beer to \$1.44 a barrel, until January, 1st, 1900. Thereafter it shall pay the internal rate of duty. Many minor changes were made in the wool and woolen schedule. First class wools were reduced from 11 cents a pound to 8 cents; second class wool from 12 to 9 cents; whereas the duties on wools of the third class were raised. The dividing line class was placed at 10 cents value wool under that value being placed at 4 cents a pound instead of 32 per cent. ad valorem, as in the house bill.

Wools valued at more than 10 cents a pound were placed at 7 cents a pound instead of 50 per cent. ad valorem. Wool growers failed to secure all the changes they desired in the classification, but it is understood that the rates fixed on wools themselves are satisfactory to them.

Skirted wools, first class, as imported

in 1890 and prior, are required to pay one cent a pound in addition to the rates imposed by this act on washed wools, class one.

There is a reduction on oils from 30 to 20 cents a pound. The conference on the Indian appropriation bill has agreed upon a number of important items. No agreement was reached with the Uncompahgre matter, the Seneca oil lands or the Indian courts.

GERMANY IS ALARMED.
Berlin, May 3.—In the reichstag today Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, interpellated the government on the subject of the proposed United States tariff. He asked whether the government wished to continue the agreement of 1891, and said the Dingley bill implied less increase of American customs revenue than the complete expulsion of European imports from American markets. Continuing, he remarked:

"The industry most threatened is the German sugar trade. We exaggerate the consequences to ourselves of abrogating the treaty; we would give a preference to Russian against American trade, place obstacles in the way of importation of maize, bacon, hams, sausages and cotton from the United States, and the government, it is hoped, will take such measures as will tend to the advancement of our industry, commerce and agriculture and of the whole country." (Cheers from the Right.)

He also recalled the fact that when the United States was upon the point of concluding a treaty with Spain granting exemption from duty on sugar from Porto Rico Prince Bismarck demanded that the exemption be extended without delay to Germany.

The minister for foreign affairs then explained there were precedents on the side of the United States. The latter at the time of the negotiations relative to the Dingley shipping act did not raise the objection that the Prussian treaty was not still in force. The United States had also made representations in 1884 on account of alleged injury done by German railroad tariffs to American producers for the benefit of the Russian petroleum. Upon that occasion the United States minister, in a note to the

have implicit confidence in economic preparations. Count Kanitz' question, he asserted, was a sort of vote of censure against the Americans, adding that he would not have been allowed to take such measures in the time of Prince Bismarck.

Count von Limburg-Stirum, Conservative, also attacked Baron Marschal von Bieberstein and the matter was then dropped.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY

CAN ONLY BE ENJOYED BY THOSE WHOSE BLOOD IS PURE.

We Are Living in an Age of Pale Sallow Faces—Heart, Palpitation, Stutter, Headaches, and Extreme Weakness the Distressing Result—There Is Hope for Such Sufferers.

From the Belleville Sun.

There is no home complete in its happiness where there is not perfect health, especially among the younger members of the family. How often is the beauty of a young girl marred and her spirit broken by weakness and irritability caused by those complaints to which so many females are subject at the present day. Mrs. Robert Twa, New Carlow,

It is a lamentable fact that there are thousands of young girls throughout Canada whose state of health is alarming and whose condition is certain to develop into hopeless decline unless prompt measures are taken to give new vitality to the blood and nerves, by which means only can disease be driven from the system. In this emergency Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine which will effect a prompt and certain cure. The pills supply the blood with its lacking constituents, strengthen the nerves, and bring to pallid faces the rosy glow of health so much sought for. There is abundance of evidence to prove that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure after all other medicines have failed, but it is better far to apply to them for relief at the outset than to experiment with other medicines, until perhaps it may be too late. Insist upon getting the genuine, put up in boxes, the wrappers round which bears the registered trade-mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Refuse all pink colored imitations and other medicines alleged to be just as good.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

The G. & J. are the most expensive fire made, all Ransdell and ideal bicycles are fitted with the same. Weiler Bros.

and have been placed before President McKinley.

New York, May 4.—A dispatch to the Journal from Havana says: Cuban troops led by General Jesus Robt recently defeated the Spanish column of General Rey. The Spanish numbered over 1,300, or over twice as many as the insurgents who were pitted against them. Rey's rout was so complete that he has been removed from his command by Weyler, and will be sent to Spain to answer charges of cowardice before the military tribunal. Robt was encamped near Bayamo when his scouts brought news of the withdrawal of the regular Spanish troops from the city and the abandonment of the place to the local volunteers. General Calixto Garcia, commanding the department of the east, sent one of his dynamite guns, with the best trained crew under his command with instructions to Robt to fall upon the city forthwith.

Robt had little difficulty. The volunteers offered slight resistance, not holding out long enough to warrant the bringing of the dynamite gun into play. The insurgents sacked the government commissary, liberated Cubans in the prisons and supplied them with all the arms and ammunition the garrison contained. They called the Cuban colors to the flagstaff on the city hall and were about to evacuate the city and bear off the plunder when Rey's forces came in sight.

Robt's forces were still in Bayamo when Rey's advance was discovered. Fleeing volunteers had taken the news of the attack on Bayamo to Rey at Manzanillo and the Spanish general was on the point of embarking with his command for Havana and thence to Spain, but he decided to hurry back to Bayamo to the relief of the garrison. Robt took up a position beyond the city and awaited the coming of the Spanish hosts. Before Rey's men could fire a shot, the dynamite gun was opened on them and a fire of musketry followed. The Spaniards, though taken by surprise, pushed on bravely.

The terrific work of the dynamite gun, which was used with frightful effect, at length dismayed them, and a panic was soon the result. The terrorized men retreated in disorder, and were far beyond the control of their officers. The slaughter of the Spanish troops by the dynamite gun was terrible. The insurgents were practically unscathed, the enemy scarcely having had a chance to fire on them. Garcia decided not to hold Bayamo, having need for the men for more important work.

Prevalent Business Man of Peterboro Cured of Eczema.
Mr. Thomas Gladman, bookkeeper for Adam Hall, Esq., stove and tinware dealer, Peterboro, writes the following facts: "Have been troubled for nine years with Eczema on my leg, and at times the itching was something terrible; tried many eminent doctors and was pronounced incurable. I had given up hopes of ever being cured when I was recommended by Mr. Madill, druggist, to try a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and I am happy to testify that after using two boxes I am completely cured."

Monthly Competition for B.C. for the Year 1897

\$1,500 IN Bicycles AND Watches GIVEN FREE FOR Sunlight Soap Wrappers
1 Stearns Bicycle each month.
1 Gold Watch each month.
A total value of \$1,500 GIVEN FREE during 1897.

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM. For rules and full particulars see Saturday edition of this paper, or apply by post card to G. H. KING, Victoria, Agent for Sunlight Soap.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next sitting for a private bill to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a railway from a point on the south boundary line of British Columbia between the 134th and 136th degrees of longitude at the head of Lynn Canal, or at some point nearby due north thereof, and thence northerly and westerly by the most feasible route to Fort Selkirk, with power to construct, maintain and operate branch lines and all necessary bridges, ferries and wharves, to construct, own and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches, and to build, own and operate steam and other vessels to take cargo and passengers, to generate electricity and other purposes, and to acquire lands and other property, and to carry on business of general trading company and express company, also to own, manage and lease hotels, mines, explore and develop mineral lands and to carry on a general mining business and any business incidental to any of the purposes aforesaid, and with the approval and consent of the Dominion Government to administer the territory known as the Yukon Territory in Canada under conditions to be prescribed.

DRAKE, JACKSON & BELLINGHAM, Solicitors for the Applicants, Victoria, B.C. Dated at the City of Victoria, British Columbia, this 2nd day of February, 1897. DRAKE, JACKSON & BELLINGHAM.



THE DOUBLE SCHEDULE.

Dividing the Sheep from the Goats.

Baron Marschal von Bieberstein, minister for foreign affairs, replying, said that as the new United States tariff bill was still in suspense, he would confine his remarks to the measure of the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, to counteract the danger threatened German trade, adding:

"But I cannot unroll a picture and show how matters will shape themselves if the decision of the United States house of representatives becomes law." After a historical review of the development of German-American commercial relations with the United States, he continued:

"It is true that no treaty exists between the United States and the German empire. There are, however, treaties of former times with individual German states, especially that of 1828 with Prussia. The latter has repeatedly appealed to both sides on the question of its validity and scope, but the matter has never been thoroughly discussed between the two countries. The federal government has always acted on the legal principle of the 'right and duties of such treaties passed by the German empire. After the foundation of the empire this principle was recognized by both parties, as thereunder rights have been claimed and obligations fulfilled."

The minister for foreign affairs then

foreign office, referred to the existence of the most favored relationship by virtue of the treaty of 1828, and added that the treaty was particularly applicable against any kind of differential treatment in the way of taxation of the imports of one government to the detriment of the other.

The minister of foreign affairs did not think Count von Kanitz was right in ascribing all the fluctuations of German-American trade to the tariff legislation. In the speaker's opinion, "the fruitful source which have peculiarly characterized American economic life" have a greater effect on trade.

Dr. Barth, Radical Unionist, said the differential treatment of sugar was certainly a blow to the favored nation treaty, but he claimed it did not call for diplomatic negotiations. A firm export sugar to the United States can contest the imposition legally.

Baron Heyl urged reprisals on petroleum and fruit. Herr Marschal von Bieberstein asked what was proposed to substitute if the treaty was renounced. A country like Germany, he added, could not alone pursue a commercial policy, independent of customs tariffs.

Herr Richter, People's party, favored tariff conventions and depreciated display of passion in dealing with these questions.

Count Karloff said the Radicals could

Out, tells for the benefit of others of the restoration of her daughter from a life of misery. She says: "For upwards of three years my daughter Lp. dia, now eighteen years of age was utterly broken down in health, and her condition appeared to be going from bad to worse. She became so weak that she could not endure the least excitement, and the smallest amount of exertion would fatigue her. If she did any work about the house she would tremble with weakness. She was pale, seemed almost moribund, and at times would palpitate violently, and she was the victim of severe nervous headaches. Her condition was such that we became much alarmed. We tried a number of remedies but they did her no good. Then we decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and before the first box was completed we could see that they were helping her, one of the first signs of returning health being an improvement in her appetite, which before had been extremely feeble. A continued use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills drove out every symptom of her illness, and she has since enjoyed the most robust health. She has not, in fact, had a day's illness since she discontinued the use of Pink Pills, and it is with feelings of gratitude that I recommend them to mothers whose daughters may be in a similar condition."

Official reports of the most serious character have recently come to the state department regarding the starvation and misery in Cuba, and Secretary Sherman has issued instructions to all the consular officers in Cuba requesting reports in detail as to the situation in their districts.

In the course of a long confidential report from Matanzas, United States Consul Alexander Price said:

"Over 7,000 persons have been concentrated at this place, three-quarters of whom are entirely without means of support, and women and children are dying on the streets of starvation. Death and misery walk hand in hand. Yellow fever, smallpox and other diseases are prevalent. All this is the result of General Weyler's inhuman policy. Aid for these sufferers should promptly come from the United States."

Other reports of a similar character have been received from the regularly accredited agents of the United States

SUFFERINGS OF CUBANS.

Death and Misery are Walking Hand in Hand.

Chicago, May 4.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

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British Columbia.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Capt. Cooper with his steamer Courser, returned from his trip to Harrison Lake on Saturday evening, and was very much pleased with the success of his journey. He reports that although he is no expert as regards the quality of ore, there is any quantity of it contained in the mines, and the prospects for a big business during the coming months are very promising.

John Sutherland, mate of the Royal City Mills tug Belle, was drowned on Saturday night while the steamer lay at the company's wharf. It appears that Sutherland, with a companion had been drinking a good deal during the evening and about twelve o'clock walked down to the tug and went on board. His companion went below to his bunk, and Sutherland took off his coat and vest, and sat down on the deck at the stern. Before going to sleep his companion called to him to come below out of the cold and he answered "I would, but that was the last seen or heard of him alive. His body was recovered."

VANCOUVER.

At the last meeting of the council Mayor Templeton brought up the matter of the enforcement of the quarantine regulations regarding the importation of China, and stated that he was of opinion that the regulations should be fully enforced in view of the outbreak of smallpox in 1892. He had communicated with the mayors of Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster on the subject and a joint protest had been forwarded to Ottawa protesting against any relaxation of the quarantine regulations. A reply had been received from the deputy minister of agriculture stating that every precaution would be taken.

A deliberate case of suicide occurred this morning on Sunday night in St. Paul's Hospital. A Japanese named Kassa had been an inmate of that institution for about a month, suffering from cancer on the stomach. He was in a room by himself and retired as usual last evening. When his room was entered this morning he was found lying by the neck, dead. The unfortunate man, who was about 30 years of age, had ripped up his pillow slips and made them into a rope. This he fastened to the top of an iron bar across a window and placed the loop around his neck. Securing a chair, he evidently jumped off it, and so strangled to death.

NELSON.

Nelson Tribune.

At Monday's meeting of the council Mayor Houston was instructed by the council to communicate with the management of the Consumers' Waterworks company with a view to the purchase by the corporation of the company's plant. As there is every reason to believe that both the city and water company will enter into the negotiations in a spirit of fairness it is not likely that any difficulty will be encountered in coming to terms.

Nelson is starting off well as an incorporated city. This week a foundryman from Portland named Honeyman decided to locate a foundry and machine shop in this city. For some weeks he has been travelling over the district and he chose Nelson as the most desirable place in the Kootenay. Honeyman is a practical man, and his three sons who will be associated with him in the business have also the advantage of being good mechanics. The foundry will be located on block 75. It will be ready for business in one month and will employ from ten to fifteen hands.

Judge Fortin this week disposed of a dispute over a mining claim which had clouded the title to some Roseland property for about eighteen months. The trouble is known as the Monday-Red Neck dispute. In October, 1895, a claim recorded as the Red Neck was located over some ten acres of the Monday, taking in the best of the claim, and including all the showings on the Monday. It came before the court as an adverse suit against the owners of the Monday in their attempt to secure a crown grant for their property. Judge Fortin dismissed the case with costs against the Red Neck company. The owners of the Monday are H. F. McLean, N. A. MacKenzie, Elsie Lavelley and Tom Blackwood. Those chiefly interested in the Red Neck were W. H. Hutchinson and E. K. Brizman.

NELSON MINER.

The contract for the construction of the Slocan River railway from Slocan Crossing to Slocan City has not yet been let as the officials of the Canadian Pacific railway are awaiting the arrival of instructions from Montreal. The route for the road, which will be 30 miles in length, are now at Berestoke awaiting shipment. When the road is constructed one round trip will be made daily.

J. E. Bate, one of the principal owners of the Wild Horse group at Deer Park, was in town during the week and reported that that district is the scene of considerable mining activity. At least thirty claims are being developed and fully seventy-five men are engaged at the work. He expects that the Wild Horse group will shortly be bonded for \$180,000.

A mining man from Wild Horse creek, who arrived in the city last night, stated that the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway company will shortly commence the erection of suitable depot buildings at Quartz Creek. President D. C. Corbin was there last Tuesday and decided that the station shall be built as near the centre of the town as possible.

Mr. J. P. Swedberg and J. W. Johnson while around slicing on the Granite claim on Eagle creek, uncovered a very nice looking ledge, similar to the white lead to which it is the southern extension. Foreman Swedberg, of the Poor-man mine, thinks they have found the White lead. The ore is thought to be free milling and although no assays have been made it looks very rich. The claim is under bond and as it is looking so well it is expected that the payment to take up the bond will be forthcoming at the proper time.

The people of Kootenay now consume something like \$60,000 worth of fresh meats every month and most of the supply comes from the Canadian Northwest Territories. Within the last few weeks the price of beef has advanced considerably and dealers are now compelled to pay four cents per pound for live stock where they formerly could obtain as much as was required for three and

three-fourth cents per pound. The rise is said to be due to the increasing demand in Kootenay and the improvement of the Chicago and English markets.

SALMO.

Salmo, April 24.—The North Fork Mining Company, of Vancouver, has purchased a controlling interest in the Maud S. and Ben Hassen mines, owned by Spokane parties of whom Senator Wolf and Thomas Egey were the principal owners. The Maud S. has shipping ore at a depth of 12 feet, and shows a four foot ledge of solid ore, running high in gold and copper. With additional development work it is expected to be one of the biggest shipping mines of the district. The Ben Hassen has a ledge fully twenty feet wide and has a large body of ore in sight at a depth of 33 feet. It is the intention of the purchasers to get down to work at once and make them dividend-paying mines before the snow flies this fall.

The North Fork Company has in addition to these claims the Aberdeen, Inverness and Hamill, upon which they are at present running a tunnel. The president of the North Fork Company is G. W. Hetchins, and D. G. Macdonnell, C. F. Baldwin, T. Smir, A. Mitchell and George Hobson are officers and directors.

The snow at this place is all gone, and property owners and prospectors are coming in on every train. Tons of ore are to be shipped from Lost Creek as soon as the road is built.

Joe Duhamel has just restaked a claim on the south fork of the Salmon river that he staked six years ago which shows pure steel galena and goes 300 ounces silver to the ton.

A one-half interest in the Salmo mineral claim, situated on Little Sheep creek, adjoining the Goldbug, was sold on Saturday to W. C. Peterson for a good sum.

THE KING OF MAN-KILLERS

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys Baffled the World's Most Eminent Medical Authorities Until

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Came to the Rescue and Delivery of Mankind, Stopping Forever the Deadly Assaults of Life's Most Insidious foe.

Men are dropping from the ranks everywhere. Cut down in the flower of youth or the fruitage of manhood by that ruthless destroyer—Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

Only a few days ago Sir Hercules Robinson, the doughty governor of Cape Colony was forced to resign that post because of encroaching Bright's Disease.

Hardly had his successor been appointed when the wires brought news of the death of William P. St. John, a New York banker, and remembered by everyone as the treasurer of the National Democratic party during the latest national campaign. Bright's disease carried him off.

It has killed many better men than most of us. So has Diabetes, its twin curse. Yet there is one cure, and only one, that never fails in cases of Diabetes and Bright's Disease. Let these testimonials bear witness.

Mr. Fred Carstens, Palmerston, Ont., says: "After many years' suffering with Bright's Disease, I am a new man, cured by using three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mr. F. N. Groulx, Ottawa, Ont., says: "Dodd's Kidney Pills have been a godsend to me, as they have cured me of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys."

S. G. Moore, King street, London, Ont., says: "After taking a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills I am as well as ever in my life, despairing of recovery from Bright's Disease."

Mr. Chas. T. Bye, Garraway, P.O., Ont., says: "For the past three years I have suffered from Diabetes, but nothing cured it. I used Dodd's Kidney Pills which have perfectly cured me."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS are for sale by druggists everywhere, and by the Dodd's Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont. Price 50 cents a box.

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism. From the Fairhaven, N.Y., Register. Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife had been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and procured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm to her joints and was so comfortable that she was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had ever used did her as much good.

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

TIME TO KOOTENAY. For Roseland, Trail, Nelson, Kaslo and all Kootenay and Kettle River mining points travel via Northern Pacific Railway, the fast line. Only 22 hours to Spokane; 31 hours to Roseland; 33 hours to Nelson; 36 hours to Kaslo. Rates as via other lines.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for table and Dairy No adulteration. Never cakes.

Geo. D. SCOTT

AT ONCE.

All Kokanee Creek stock will soon be taken. It is a bonanza at 3 cents, non-assessable. Capital only \$250,000. Promoters stock pooled.

Four Claims in Slocan, 300 oz. Silver.

42 FORT ST., Victoria.

MICA IN NORTH CAROLINA.

New York Evening Post: For years the mountains of West and North Carolina were the principal and only source from which we obtained our commercial supply of mica. There are few sections in that region where the soil does not carry a glittering admixture of more or less minute mica grains, while here and there, surrounded by shining dump piles, are almost as numerous as the houses. Mica mining as a profitable industry has been less widespread, however, than the indications of possibly profitable mines. Although there is perhaps no county in the mountains without at least two or three mines that have paid for the working, the most remunerative district has been in the counties of Mitchell and Yancey, in the northwestern part of the state. It is there that the bulk of the work now being done is carried on.

Mica, as is well known, is one of the component parts of granite rock. Examination of any piece of true granite shows it to be mingled mass of three minerals, quartz, feldspar and mica. In the ordinary granite, used for constructive and other purposes. These substances occur in small and closely mingled particles. In the rock from which commercial mica is obtained, the formation is upon what may be termed a gigantic scale. The quartz and feldspar occur in huge masses, and the mica in blocks of various size, from those weighing but a few pounds to rarely occurring specimens of 400 to 500 pounds weight.

I visited not long ago a mine of the larger formation. I entered through an underground passage cut straight into the hillside. I noticed here and there in its walls and along its roof large blocks of mica which had not been removed for fear that their displacement would bring down more than was desirable. The candle which I carried enabled me to note the places from which there had been removed the masses of mica-bearing feldspar, often as large as a good-sized room.

And just there lies the chief objection to mica mining in North Carolina—its uncertainty. The deposits occur in pockets. One may strike, as has been the case in this mine, a series of pockets, and be more or less richly rewarded. He may, again, blast and tunnel for months without an ounce of salable mica. On the whole, mica mining is about as robust a gamble as anything I know of. Probably the bulk of the mica which is now obtained in North Carolina mountains is the result of the labor of the people of the region, to whom the work is a fascination, and whose living expenses are reduced to a minimum. Few make anything at it.

As has been said, the mica comes from the mines in block form of varying thickness. These blocks range in size from the most abundant of 4 to 8 or 10 inches measurement across the face, up to those of very rare occurrence—of 24 to 30, or even 36 inches. A block was recently obtained in Mitchell county which measured 34x26 inches on its face, with a thickness of 18 inches. Its weight was 450 pounds. The points of color, clarity and freedom from flaws are all important in the question of market value.

The blocks, after being cleared from their feldspar matrix, are split into sheets of proper thickness, and the sheets are sorted into grades. The sheets are sometimes sold in the rough, but usually are cut into certain fixed sizes, ranging from small bits of two inches by three up to the largest size obtainable. As so large a percentage of the product is used for stove doors, there are certain sizes for which the demand is greatest. The sheets are sold by the pound, the price being based upon the size and the quality, not ranging from about 50 cents to almost as many dollars.

The mica is cut up and trimmed by means of large shears. Here is presented a curious claim, which my observation leads me to accept as true. It is said that these shears rarely, if ever, require sharpening, and are practically kept in sharp-cutting condition by abrasion in the material through which they pass.

During the past few years the American industry has greatly fallen off. From 1881 to 1885, inclusive, the demand for mica was good and the prices were high. A large army of men, most of whom would have been better off on their farms, raising corn and wheat, and potatoes and cabbage, were tramping in the hills and digging useless holes in the ground in search of what is locally known as "glass." This is doubtless a contraction of "slang," under which mistaken name the material is commonly known. During that period the output from North Carolina amounted to \$1,250,000. For the same term of years from 1891 to 1895, the value of the output was a little over \$300,000.

This was owing both to the production of a smaller quantity. This was owing both to the production of a smaller quantity and to reduced prices, due to competition with the mica imported from the East Indies.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Take one pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

ELECTIONS IN QUEBEC.

Nomination of Candidates for the Provincial Legislature.

Montreal, May 4.—The nomination of candidates for the provincial legislature was held throughout the province to-day. Voting takes place on Tuesday next. The candidates nominated in the cities were: Three Rivers—T. Normand, Con.; John Ryan, Lib. Sherbrooke—L. O. Princeton, Con.; L. C. Belanger, Lib. Montreal—St. Antoine division, Hon. J. S. Hall, Con.; R. Bickerdike, Lib. St. Anne, — Connaton, Con.; D. Bibrin, Lib. St. Lawrence, Hon. A. W. Atwater, Con.; J. P. Cooke, Lib.; St. Louis, Dr. Parizeau, Con.; H. B. Faircliff, Lib. St. James, O. M. Augé, Con.; L. Guin, Lib. St. Mary's, Frs. Martineau, Con.; O. Lacombe, Lib. Quebec Centre—V. Chateauvert, Con.; A. Robitaille, Lib. Quebec East, Joseph Chelyn and J. B. Thibadeau, Lib. Quebec West, Felix Carbray, Con.; D. Griffith, Lib. St. Hyacinthe—Dr. Cartier, Con.; M. Deballes, Lib. Hull—D. Guinnet, Con.; C. B. Major, Lib.

The only acclamation reported so far is in Pontiac, where Gilles, Lib., is opposed on a promise that he will support the Flynn government.

"It Is the Best on Earth." That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Lake of the Woods	.....\$5.75
Snowflake	.....\$5.50
XXX	.....\$5.25
Lion	.....\$5.25
Premier (Enderby)	.....\$5.25
Three Star (Enderby)	.....\$5.50
Strong Baker's (O.K.)	.....\$5.50
Salem	.....\$5.75
Leitch's Hungarian	.....\$5.75
Ogilvie's Hungarian	.....\$5.75
Wheat, per ton	.....\$35 to \$37.50
Barley, per ton	.....\$28 to \$30
Middlings, per ton	.....\$30 to \$32
Bran, per ton	.....\$18.00 to \$20.00
Ground feed, per ton	.....\$26 to \$30
Corn, whole	.....\$25 to \$28
Corn, cracked	.....\$26 to \$29
Oatmeal, per 10 pounds	.....45 to 50c
Roller oats (O.K. or N.W.)	.....30c
Roller oats (B. & K.) 7lb. sacks	.....30c
Potatoes per lb.	.....11c
Cabbage	.....24c to 3c
Cauliflower, per head	.....10c to 12c
Hay, baled, per ton	.....\$15
Straw, per bale	.....75c
Onions per lb.	.....4c to 5c
Beans	.....25c to 30c
Lemons (California)	.....25c to 30c
Apples, Eastern, per lb.	.....5c
Oranges, navel, per doz.	.....10c to 50c
Oranges, Cal. seedlings	.....25c to 30c
Fish—salmon, per lb.	.....10c to 12c
Halibut	.....10 to 12c
Fish—small	.....5c to 10c
Smoked bladders, per lb	.....10c
Smoked Kippers, per lb	.....12c
Eggs, Island, fresh, per doz.	.....17c to 20c
Eggs, Manitoba	.....15c
Butter, creamery, per lb.	.....30c
Butter, Delta creamery, per lb.	.....30c
Butter, fresh	.....25c to 30c
Cheese, Cheddar	.....15 to 20c
Hams, American, per lb.	.....10c to 18c
Hams, Canadian, per lb.	.....10c to 18c
Bacon, American, per lb.	.....15c to 18c
Bacon, rolled, per lb.	.....12c to 16c
Bacon, long clear, per lb.	.....10c to 12c
Bacon, Canadian, per lb.	.....14c to 16c
Shoulders	.....14c
Lard	.....12c to 15c
Sides, per pound	.....10c to 15c
Meats—beef, per pound	.....10c to 15c
Veal	.....10c to 15c
Mutton, per pound	.....10c to 15c
Mutton (whole)	.....10c to 15c
Pork, sides, per lb.	.....5c
Pork, fresh, per lb.	.....5c
Chickens, per pair	.....\$1.00 to \$1.50

Dr. BOBERTZ

The old reliable and celebrated Detroit specialist still treating with the greatest SKILL AND SUCCESS all Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

Men who are weak, nervous, broken down; men who suffer from the effects of disease, over work, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood; men who have failed to find a cure, DO NOT DESPAIR, DO NOT GIVE UP! consult

Dr. BOBERTZ and you can rely upon being speedily and permanently restored to PERFECT MANHOOD. Describe your case fully, and a book containing valuable advice, testimonials and full information how to obtain a perfect cure at home, safely and secretly, will be sent you in plain, sealed envelope Free of Charge. Address, naming this paper:

Dr. Bobertz

252 WOODWARD AVE.

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SHIPPING.

Doing in Marine Circles During the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

Port Townsend, May 4.—There is a possibility that a part of the crew of the Chilean bark Antoinette, which is believed to have gone to pieces about three weeks ago, may have been picked up by some of the outward bound fleet. Between April 8 and 15 six or eight vessels went to sea, bound to China, Australia, Africa, west coast of South America and Europe. Had the entire crew been rescued it would seem likely that they would have been landed somewhere along the coast, as there are very few vessels that would care to carry an extra crew of fourteen men for a long voyage. However, incurring much delay the rescuing vessel could call at one of the Hawaiian islands and land the seamen. It would seem incredible that a big fleet of vessels all going to sea at precisely the same time could have missed observing the disaster and saved a part, if not all, of the crew. The Antoinette was a wooden vessel of 900 tons burden, built in Maitland, N. S., in 1873, and christened the Lady Vera de Vere. For several years she has been owned in Chile, and was probably worth about \$20,000. The cargo was valued at \$800,000 and was insured through the board of San Francisco underwriters.

The Saddle left this afternoon for the quarantine station with a quantity of supplies, 60 mats of rice, carcasses of beef and pork, vegetables, etc., etc., for the use of the Chinese passengers of the Empress of China, who are still under detention at Wharfedale Head. A number of the Chinese merchants took advantage of the occasion to send packages and hampers to their friends at the station.

The American ship Wachusett sailed for Vancouver this morning with lumber for Sydney, N. S. W.

THREE DAYS

Will Be Devoted to the Celebration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

Victorians will spend three days in celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty, the celebration committee having last evening decided, upon June 21, 22, 23. On Sunday, June 20, a special thanksgiving service will be held. There were present at the meeting Mayor Reffers in the chair, Secretary Boggs, Captain Adair, R. N., and other naval officers and a number of citizens. The mayor will appoint a committee to arrange for the thanksgiving services, and the military authorities will be requested to co-operate with the navy in the matter of the naval and military demonstration to be held on June 21st. On Tuesday the 22nd the usual regatta will be held at the Gorge, a committee having been selected to arrange for it. Another committee will attend to the yacht racing which will also be a feature of the celebration.

His worship announced that the council had voted \$10,000 for the celebration, a finance committee was appointed to canvass the city for subscriptions and the provincial government will be asked to contribute. Minor committees were also appointed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The full court are hearing argument again to-day in C. P. R. Co. vs. Parker and Richard. On the line of the railway between Spencer's bridge and Ashcroft the defendants bring water on to their land for irrigation purposes from the Thompson River. The company claim that the soil is of a porous formation and the water percolating through causes the roadbed to soften and the rails then slip. Mr. Justice Drake at the trial refused the plaintiffs an injunction or damages, and the company now appeal. E. P. Davis, Q. C., for appellants and L. G. McPhillips, Q. C., and Charles Wilson, Q. C., for respondents. Judgment was reserved until 10:30 to-morrow.

A rather interesting application was heard before Chief Justice Davis in chambers this morning. In Burton vs. Goffin, et al., application was made by the plaintiff against the defendants, Williams and Munroe. The plaintiff is the holder of a note for \$1500 made in 1894, by Goffin, and endorsed by Williams and Munroe. The endorsers set up as their defense that after they endorsed the note it was altered by being made to bear interest at 12 per cent. The plaintiff's answer is that the note is on a printed form and the blank space left for the amount of interest was filled in with 12 per cent. when he received it. R. Cassidy for plaintiff and L. P. Duff for defendant.

OPERATING IN EAST KOOTENAY.

Col. W. M. Ridpath and P. P. Hogan will leave Tuesday for a three weeks' trip through the Post Road mining district. They will go to Jennings on the Great Northern and will there take the steamer for their destination, 150 miles up the Kootenay.

Col. Ridpath is president and general manager of the Sullivan Group Mining Company, which owns the Hope, the Haines and the Shyluck. This company is made up of the principal owners of the Le Roi and Col. Ridpath is going to the mines to set a force of men at work developing the properties. Joe

Trainor, former superintendent of the Le Roi, will go with him to superintend the work.

"We shall begin immediately the work of building two and a half miles of wagon road, to connect our mine with the North Star road, at the foot of North Star mountain," said Col. Ridpath yesterday. "At this point a townsite has been laid out. We shall also push work on the necessary buildings at the mine, and begin sinking on the ore body at an early day. We shall employ eight or ten men, and will push development as rapidly as possible. After a month's work we can determine the kind of machinery to put in. All the indications lead us to believe that we have a great property in these claims. The surface showing is the most remarkable I have ever seen. We have enormous ore bodies right on the surface, and they carry shipping values."—Spokesman-Review.

DU MAURIER AND HIS DOG.

Du Maurier loved dogs, as we all do who are normally constructed. His pictures are good evidence on this point, and one of the conspicuous ornaments of his Hampstead house was the skin of his huge Newfoundland pet. One day, says Harper's Weekly, while taking his favorite walk about the Heath, he saw a gathering of people on the borders of the shallow pond which is a particular attraction to Hampstead. A thin coating of ice covered the water, excepting where a little dog had broken through and was ineffectually struggling to get out again.

The ice was, however, so weak that whenever this little creature drew its front paws up over the edge it broke under its weight and forced him to repeat this painful operation again and again, until it looked as though the poor animal would become exhausted in its efforts. Du Maurier was in delicate health at the time, and, knowing that the water was nowhere more than three feet deep, called to the idlers in the crowd, "Here's half a crown for the man who fetches that dog ashore!" The offer was not accepted, at least not soon enough to satisfy the mercenary artist. So, despite the doctor, into the pond rushed Du Maurier, breaking his way through the thin ice until he reached the drowning doggie, which he seized in his arms and brought ashore amid the cheers of the bystanders. His only thought now was to run home rapidly in order to prevent a chill. He was overtaken, however, by a man, who pressed him to accept a piece of money by way of reward. Du Maurier declined, with thanks, and pressed on with renewed vigor. The man, however, would not be discouraged in his charitable intention, but repeatedly urged our artist to accept a tip for his trouble. The annoyance at length grew beyond even Du Maurier's fondness for a joke, for the well-meaning patron insisted upon putting a tip into Du Maurier's hands while he was fumbling for his door key on the front steps of his own house.

Between this and the miserable chiliness of his garments Du Maurier finally forgot the courtesies which was his distinguishing mark, and snapped out, "—it go to the devil!"

"Oh, I beg your pardon, sir," said the now blushing persecutor, "I did not know you was a gentleman."

ANIMALS AND MUSIC.

A violinist was playing various airs before the cages of the animals. The bow, which had been passing backward and forward half drowsily, took up a gait that would have distanced one of the deer in the pen by the buffaloes' tails. Then there was a transformation scene in the home of the hyenas as rapid and as complete as that of the tunc. The cubs went into ecstasies. They rolled about, jumped, fell over one another, raced over their mother's recumbent body, and danced unreluctantly on her head. They ceased their tantrums only with the ceasing of the music.

Then they gathered at the front bars of the cage again and silently and pathetically pleaded for more. Their plea was successful, and in response to the delicate flattery conveyed by their manner the player gave the lullaby once more. They simply sat and listened to it as silently as they had at first. The transition to the next piece of music was once more made speedily. The first note of the lively air had barely left the violin before its riotous contagion had once more caught the cubs. They rolled and rolled about, and stepped only when the professor, fearing to tire their little limbs, took his bow from his fiddle and told them that they had danced enough for debauches.

The hyena is an ungainly brute. His very appearance goes a great way toward bearing out charges of graveyard robbery brought against him. He has no music in his soul nor room for any. Sweet sounds are to him so antipodal to everything in his nature that they inspire him with nothing but fear, and the most abject fear at that. When Professor Baker tried to interest the two skulking hyenas in his performance on the violin they began trembling visibly at the first note's utterance, and then as the music swelled they sought the furthestmost side of their prison, and tried their best to squeeze their ungainly bodies through the bars to escape the melody.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A BLOODHOUND'S KEEN Scent.

A remarkable exhibition of the keenness of scent of the bloodhound was given at the little town of Brimley, in Allen county, the other day, says the Kansas City Journal. The town recently appropriated \$100 out of its city treasury for the purchase of one of these animals, the purpose being the detection and capture of thieves who were operating in the neighborhood, and a test of the hound was considered desirable.

At noon three men started out on foot and walked four miles into the country. Then they mounted horses, and by a circuitous route returned to the town. Six hours later the hound was permitted to smell a glove which had been worn by one of the men, and the next instant with a deep howl he caught up the trail and followed it on the run. At one point the men had walked for thirty yards on a fence, and when the hound came to this point he carried his nose along the rail with hardly any reduction of speed. Coming to the place where the men had mounted he took up the trail of the horses and followed it into town, where, in a crowd of more than 100 men, he picked out the one whose glove had been given him to smell.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

AT NEWMARKET.
London, May 5.—Mr. Grubbin's "Gal-tremore" won the two thousand guinea stakes at Newmarket to-day. The Lord-Bereford stables' colt "Berkak" ran, but was not placed.

THE GUN.

VICTORIA CLUB.
At a meeting of the Victoria Gun Club last evening it was decided to hold a tournament on the 24th for sweepstakes and merchandise prizes, and also for a trophy presented by Robertson & Co., manufacturers of shot. The events will be open to all, whether members of the club or not.

THE WHEEL.

VICTORIA WHEELMEN'S CLUB.
The executive committee of the Victoria Wheelmen's Club held a meeting yesterday evening, when a few additional amendments were proposed to the bye-law. In the matter of race meets the following dates have been chosen: May 22nd, June 21st and September 6th. The committee also decided to join the four other wheel clubs of this province in the purchase of a provincial trophy to cost \$150, and a sub-committee was also appointed to wait upon the government with reference to district road improvements.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO. 1 V. NO. 3.

On Friday evening another basketball match will take place at the drill hall, the contestants on this occasion being Nos. 1 and 3 companies of the Fifth Regiment. The composition of both teams has been changed since their last match, and as they have been practicing very hard, a great game can be looked forward to.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON.

The great champion of the cause of temperance in the British parliament, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, in a recent speech to London workmen, in reply to a resolution, which expressed the indebtedness of the temperance world to him for "forty years of untiring and unflinching leadership, under which the cause had advanced into the front rank of political and social questions," he disclaimed the title of leader, as they were all temperance leaders, now. Some of them proposed one and some another. Even the licensed victuallers were indebted to the temperance cause. There was nothing but the temperance cause, and that was the cause of the world. Notwithstanding indications to the contrary, he thought there was deep down in the hearts of the people an unquenchable feeling that something was wrong, and that sooner or later they must rise up and put a stop to the horrible system of legislative debauchery and degradation of the nation. Why did Lord Wolsey call it the "great war of temperance"? Because his victims were criminals, paupers and lunatics. If the people who sold alcohol would maintain all those victims the evil would not be so bad. Did any of them see a poor brewer? A Scotch lecturer was holding forth at Hyde Park Corner, and the earlages of the society were passing to and fro. The lecturer, pointing to them, said: "Working men, look here. Where are your cardigans?" A man with a ragged coat, no shirt, and a bottle nose called out: "The brewer's driving mine." (Laughter.) That man under the question (laughter) many years ago he was at Sandwich, and the roughs of the district made a great noise by blowing horns and whistles so that he could not make himself heard. Near him there sat a very respectable gentleman, the local brewer. He had a suspicion that the brewer had sent in the roughs. (Laughter.) However, they got one of the fellows upon the platform, and he said to him, "What is the use of the brewer's making a speech?" 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